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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: WHEAT

CROP PROSPECTS

WHEAT

Conditions in Canada are unofficially reported as ideal, with preparation of the land and seeding from 10 days to two weeks earlier than in 1924 and an excellent prospect of all seeding being completed by May 15. Reports received by the Manitoba Free Press indicate an acreage of spring wheat about the same as last year or roughly 21,000,000 acres. Should this estimate of spring wheat acreage be borne out and added to the official winter wheat acreage, and yields be equal to the ten year average, the 1925 wheat crop of Canada would be about 30 per cent greater than the 1924 crop. There is an abundant supply of moisture, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta, which suffered from drought last year. In southern Alberta conditions are said to be better than at any time since 1915.

Although a slight increase is shown in the acreage reported for 14 European countries, yields equal to the 10 year average 1915-24 would result in a harvest of both winter and spring wheat of about 1 per cent below that of 1924. This situation may be easily changed if yields above the average should be obtained, particularly in some of the large producing countries such as France and Italy. Conditions outside of Russia at present are much more favorable than at the same time last year. France harvested a good crop in 1924 with a high average yield and this year reports even better conditions. In both Spain and Italy, conditions are good also. In the countries of the Lower Danube crops show steady improvement. The latest report from Russia gives a condition slightly below average with an abandonment estimated at 5 to 8 per cent. Crop conditions in the Netherlands are considerably above average and better than this time last year.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S (CONT'D).

Estimates of wheat and rye acreage received to date including the estimates of acreage remaining for harvest in the United States together with forecasts of production are summarized as follows:

| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | Change from 1924 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Per cent |
| WHEAT | | | | |
| Canada a/ | 816 | 774 | 832 | + 7.5 |
| United States a/ | 39,518 | 36,438 | 32,813 | -10.0 |
| Europe 14 countries.. | 52,492 | 53,123 | 53,359 | + .4 |
| North Africa 3 coun- tries | 6,974 | 6,920 | 7,570 | + 9.4 |
| India | 30,844 | 31,197 | 31,883 | + 2.2 |
| Total 20 countries... | 130,644 | 128,452 | 126,457 | - 1.5 |
| RYE | | | | |
| Canada | 1,098 | 770 | 758 | - 1.6 |
| United States | 5,171 | 4,173 | 4,134 | + 0.3 |
| Europe 13 countries.. | 22,739 | 23,120 | 23,417 | + 6.0 |
| Total 15 countries... | 29,008 | 27,063 | 28,389 | + 4.9 |
| FORECAST OF PRODUCTION | | | | |
| | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| India | 372,661 | 364,149 | 323,224 | -11.5 |
| United States a/ | 571,959 | 590,037 | 444,833 | -24.6 |

a/ Winter wheat only.

REVISIONS IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE ESTIMATES.

Confirmation of the large wheat crop of Australia is made in a revised estimate received from the International Institute of Agriculture, placing production at 163,985,000 bushels, compared with the December forecast of 161,033,000 bushels. The final estimate of the 1923-24 harvest was 124,857,000 bushels.

The Chilean wheat harvest is shown to be somewhat better than first reports indicated. A revised estimate of the crop places production at 24,875,000 bushels compared with the earlier estimate of 21,421,000 bushels. The harvest last year was 27,521,000 bushels. Although the harvest of this year is below the good crop of 1923-24 it is more than sufficient for domestic consumption. The barley crop is now estimated at 4,363,000 bushels compared with 5,866,000, the final estimate last year. The oats crop is given as 3,376,000 bushels against 3,246,000 bushels harvested in 1924.

RICE.

The revised estimate of the Chosen rice crop for 1924 is 2,078,000 short tons of cleaned rice, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 64,400 short tons or approximately 3 per cent over the previous estimate and a decrease of 305,600 short tons or approximately 13 per cent lower than the 1923 crop.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D .

SUGAR.

Reports from various sources on the prospects for the new sugar beet crop tend to confirm Lichts' estimate of a slight decrease in acreage. Consul General Skinner at Paris notes that sugar manufacturers in France are predicting a decrease there of 26 per cent in sugar beet areas, but calls attention to the statement of a member of the French Academy of Agriculture that each year at this time there is a report of decreased acreage. Lichts' preliminary forecast of acreage for France is about five per cent below last year. C. Czarnikow states that reports from France are very indefinite, some mentioning an average decrease of 10 per cent. Reports for other European countries, according to Czarnikow, indicate that with the exception of Italy and some minor countries of eastern Europe, sowings may approach those of last year. He points out, however, that it is improbable that the high yields per acre of 1924 will be repeated this year.

The Philippine sugar crop for 1925-26 is expected to be smaller than for 1924-25 according to Assistant Trade Commissioner A. B. George at Manila. Heavy rains through the planting season and the unusual length of time required to move the present heavy crop have resulted in a reduced acreage. The crop now being ground, the Commissioner states, is one of the largest yields the Islands have known. Production in 1923-24 amounted to 529,000 short tons.

COTTON.

The cotton crop which is just being picked in Argentina is estimated at 74,700 bales of 478 pounds, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. While this estimate is above the 68,800 bales reported for last year, it is low considering that the area planted amounted to 259,000 acres, according to the first estimate, as compared with only 155,000 last year. Drought and leaf worm, however, caused some abandonment, and the second estimate of area, which has just been received, amounts to 257,000 acres.

The cotton crop of the Union of South Africa which is now being harvested is forecast at 20,000 to 25,000 bales of 478 pounds net as compared with 7,300 bales last year, according to a statement of Assistant Trade Commissioner Sullivan stationed at Johannesburg. He states, however, that extensive floods in Natal and Zululand, the most important cotton growing regions, have caused serious damage to the crops, which may modify these forecasts.

The Russian cotton area is reported by the International Institute of Agriculture to be even larger than the 1,515,000 acres previously reported. The area for 1923 was 1,196,000 acres, according to the Institute.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

FIBERS OTHER THAN COTTON.

Planters in Yucatan, Mexico, estimate that the production of henequen for 1925 will probably amount to 620,000 bales, according to Vice Consul H. Vogenitz. The total receipts at Progreso from January 1 to December 29, 1924, according to Hanson and Orth, amounted to 613,239 bales and for the same period of 1923 to 566,444 bales. A bale varies between 300 and 500 pounds, averaging probably about 375 pounds.

The jute crop recently planted in India is reported by Consul Jenkins at Calcutta to be in good condition. Unofficial estimates of the 1924 crop confirm the official estimate of 8,045,000 bales of 400 pounds.

A considerable increase in sisal production is expected in 1925 in Portuguese East Africa according to Consul Cross at Lourenco Marques, who says that some new estates are rapidly approaching the producing stage. He reports that the production for 1924 is believed to be nearly 6,000 tons as compared to 4,500 tons in 1923. The kind of ton is not stated.

OILSEEDS

According to the second estimate, which includes about 96 per cent of the total area, the acreage of rape and mustard seed in India amounts to 3,685,000 acres compared with 3,496,000 acres reported in the second estimate last year. The final estimate last year including about 98.7 per cent of the total crop was 3,134,000 acres.

The linseed area, according to the second estimate, and including about 93 per cent of the total crop, amounted to 3,019,000 acres this year and 2,761,000 acres last year. The final estimate for 1924 was 3,730,000 acres.

NUTS

Almonds in Palestine are expected to yield a plentiful crop.

MARKET NEWS AND PROSPECTS

FOREIGN BUTTER MARKETS STEADY. - While Danish butter was another cent lower in Copenhagen and London on May 8, neither the foreign nor domestic butter markets showed much change from the preceding week. According to the weekly cable from the American Agricultural Commissioner in London, prices on most butters in the London market were slightly stronger. The premium on Danish over New Zealand averaged around 2 cents. This was the difference also between Danish at 39.63 in London and 92 score in New York at 42.00 cents. Irish butter is again quoted in London, selling at practically the same prices as New Zealand. A detailed statement appears on page 562.

BRITISH PORK SUPPLIES SHOW DECREASE. - Supplies of British and Irish pork reaching the London Central Markets during April were considerably below figures for April 1923 and 1924, and were only slightly above April receipts in 1922, according to figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The decline in domestic supplies of pork in British markets has been rapid since January, and indicates that British herds of swine may have been somewhat depleted by the heavy slaughtering during 1924. Supplies of pork from the continent were considerably lower than in March, as is usually the case, but were still about 25 per cent larger than in April 1924. Stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders at Liverpool at the end of April aggregated 37,700 boxes, as compared with 33,200 at the beginning of the month. Stocks of refined lard were practically unchanged from the end of March and amounted to only about 3,000,000 pounds.

AUSTRALIA TO EXPORT CHILLED BEEF. - Australia is experimenting with a new process of chilling beef for export which, if successful, is expected to allow that country to compete more keenly with Argentina for the British beef trade, according to H. C. Coates, American Vice Consul at Melbourne. The first shipment under the new process went forward on March 12, 1925, and considerable significance is attached to the outcome. Successful chilling would eliminate freezing the meat, which is said to result in deterioration of the product.

FEW SPANISH ONIONS FOR UNITED STATES BEFORE JULY. - Few Spanish onions are expected to move to the United States before the marketing of the new "grano" crop in July or August, according to C. S. Edwards, American Consul at Valencia. The "babosas", harvested in March do not ship well and do not enter the transatlantic trade in any volume.

SPANISH ORANGES DELIVERED IN POOR CONDITION. - While good fruit brings from \$3.35 to \$4.30 per case in British markets, many cases of Spanish oranges have arrived in such poor condition as to bring little or nothing, according to C. S. Edwards, American Consul at Valencia. Losses are said to have been so severe as to have practically offset certain shippers' gains on good shipments. Up to February 28, Spanish exports for the season totaled 7,308,000 cases against 5,405,000 cases up to the same date of last year.

M E A T N E W S

GERMANY - SLAUGHTERINGS.- Slaughterings at the 36 most important slaughter points of Germany were substantially greater during the first 3 months of this year than during the same period of 1924 according to the report published monthly in the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger and Preussischer Staatsanzeiger. Sheep slaughtering show the largest increase or 84 per cent; swine 37 per cent, calves 28 per cent and cattle 26 per cent. Detailed figures will be found on page 563.

SUMMARY OF THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION.

The present indications are that the markets of the United States for winter wheat will be on a domestic price basis during the greater part, if not all of next month. The indicated reduction of 146 million bushels in the May 1 forecast for winter wheat if realized will leave little or no wheat to be exported as grain. In recent years the bulk of our exports has been the hard red winter class. The May 1 forecast indicates a production of about 210 million bushels of this class of wheat. In the past five years an average of 220 million bushels has been consumed in the United States or ground into flour and exported, which is more than we may have for next season. The indicated production of soft red winter and of white wheats is less than our usual domestic disappearances of these wheats.

The world wheat markets are likely to be upon a high level. It is too early to forecast definitely whether or not the world supplies will be greater or less than last year. The forecasts of production of wheat in India and winter wheat in the United States indicate a reduction of nearly 190 million bushels compared with last year, but better conditions in Europe and prospects for a better crop in Canada may offset the prospective reductions in these two countries.

The carryover at the end of the year seems likely to be much lower than last year. It is estimated that on May 1 the five principal wheat surplus countries, United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and British India, still had a little more than 200 million bushels of wheat above their own requirements for food, feed and seed until July 1st. Allowing from 80 to 90 millions of bushels to be exported in May and June, the amount to be carried over in these countries on July 1 would be about 130 million bushels as compared with 280 million bushels July 1, 1924, 250 million bushels July 1, 1923, and 210 million bushels July 1, 1922. There is an unusually large amount of wheat afloat but this is likely to be reduced to about 50 million bushels, leaving the total available supplies of old wheat afloat and in exporting countries at least 150 million bushels below that of last year.

The area of wheat to be harvested in 1925 as reported to date in the Northern Hemisphere amounts to 126 million acres as compared with 128 million acres last year, a reduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This accounts for practically two-thirds of the total wheat area in the Northern Hemisphere, outside of Russia.

It is evident that there will be a considerable shift in the international trade in wheat next year. It now seems probable that Europe will not require as much as in the past year. However, since the present indications are that neither India nor the United States will have an exportable surplus, Europe will have to depend upon Canada, Argentina and Australia almost entirely for her foreign supplies.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT, 1924-25

On May 1, the five principal wheat surplus countries, United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and British India still had about 210,000,000 bushels of wheat above their own requirements for food, feed and seed until the next harvest. Allowing from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels to be exported in May and June, the amount which will be carried over on July 1 will be from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 bushels, as compared with 283,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1924 and 256,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1923. The calculations on which this statement is based are indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1.- WHEAT: Supply and Stocks in Principal Exporting Countries, years ending June 30, 1923-25
Three 000's omitted

| Year and country | : Available : : for export : : and carryover : : July 1 a/ : : (not includ- : : ing Flour) : | | : Production : : less : : domestic : : requirements : : : | | : Total : : available : : for export : : and : : carryover : : : | | : Net exports: Available for : : year : : beginning : : July 1 : : (including : : flour) : | | : export and : : carryover : : June 30. : : (Flour not : : included) : | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Bushels | : | Bushels | : | Bushels | : | Bushels | : | Bushels | : |
| 1922-23 | | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| United States..... | 81,000 | : | 223,000 | : | 304,000 | : | 201,978 | : | 102,000 | : |
| Canada..... | 42,000 | : | 275,000 | : | 317,000 | : | 274,886 | : | 42,000 | : |
| Argentina..... | 59,000 | : | 130,000 | : | 189,000 | : | 145,428 | : | 44,000 | : |
| Australia..... | 18,000 | : | 68,000 | : | 86,000 | : | 51,208 | : | 35,000 | : |
| British India..... | 13,000 | : | 44,000 | : | 57,000 | : | 23,947 | : | 33,000 | : |
| Total..... | 213,000 | : | 740,000 | : | 953,000 | : | 697,447 | : | 256,000 | : |
| 1923-24 | | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| United States..... | 102,000 | : | 130,000 | : | 232,000 | : | 128,385 | : | 104,000 | : |
| Canada..... | 42,000 | : | 360,000 | : | 402,000 | : | 343,781 | : | 58,000 | : |
| Argentina..... | 44,000 | : | 181,000 | : | 225,000 | : | 170,009 | : | 55,000 | : |
| Australia..... | 35,000 | : | 76,000 | : | 111,000 | : | 83,411 | : | 28,000 | : |
| British India..... | 33,000 | : | 24,000 | : | 57,000 | : | 18,851 | : | 38,000 | : |
| Total..... | 256,000 | : | 771,000 | : | 1,024,000 | : | 744,437 | : | 283,000 | : |
| 1924-25 | | : | | : | | : | | : | | : |
| United States..... | 104,000 | : | b/ 195,000 | : | 299,000 | : | c/ 245,000 | : | d/ 54,000 | : |
| Canada..... | 58,000 | : | b/ 152,000 | : | 210,000 | : | c/ 130,000 | : | d/ 20,000 | : |
| Argentina..... | 55,000 | : | b/ 124,000 | : | 179,000 | : | c/ 145,000 | : | d/ 34,000 | : |
| Australia..... | 28,000 | : | b/ 114,000 | : | 142,000 | : | c/ 120,000 | : | d/ 22,000 | : |
| British India..... | 38,000 | : | 0 | : | 38,000 | : | c/ 38,000 | : | 0 | : |
| Total..... | 283,000 | : | b/ 585,000 | : | 868,000 | : | c/ 738,000 | : | 130,000 | : |

Carryover at end of crop year plus actual exports from July 1 to end of crop year.

Preliminary estimates.

Probable exports, see Table 2.

Difference between estimated supplies and probable exports.

~~THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT, 1924-25, CONT'D.~~

The foregoing calculations are to be taken only as approximations. These estimates are subject to error in estimates of production and stocks as well as changes in conditions which affect domestic consumption and exports. The indicated carryover in the United States seems too low, but the present tendency in exports indicates that stocks will be reduced to a very low point. Canadian stocks at present indicate that exports or carryover may be somewhat larger than the figures presented below. However, if the exports and carryover do exceed these estimates, the correction will have to be made in the estimate of the crop, in the carryover last year, or in the domestic consumption. The only question in the Argentine estimates seems to be as to the amount to be exported in May and June, and the same may be said of the Australian figures. Accepting the present estimates of the 1925 crop in British India, there will be no surplus above domestic requirements. Exports in nine months ending March 31 exceeded by about 364,000 bushels the estimated surplus for export and carryover on July 1, 1924. Indian wheat consumption, however, is very elastic and in the past wheat has been exported when there was no statistical surplus.

With approximate exports known for nine months of the present crop-movement season, it is practically certain that the exports of wheat from the five leading surplus countries for the year ending June 30, 1925 will exceed those of 1922-23, but will fall far short of those of 1923-24. Over 600,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported from the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and British India in the nine months ending March 31, 1925. Reports of weekly shipments indicate exports of from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels in April from these countries, and judging from past experience and from stocks on hand, we may expect from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels more to be shipped before the end of June.

Exports from the United States have amounted to 217,000,000 bushels in nine months. The rate of export, however, has declined and stocks in the United States are relatively low. It may be safely assumed therefore that an unusually large percentage of the total exports for the year has already been exported. In 1922-23, the year of the past five years which corresponds most closely with the present year as far as the wheat situation is concerned, 85 per cent of the exports from the United States left the country before March 31. If the same proportion holds this year, the total exports will reach 254,794,000 bushels. In view of the situation in this country and the recent declines in Liverpool prices, it seems unlikely that this figure will be reached. It may, however, be taken as the maximum of probable exports with 240,000,000 as the minimum.

Canada has exported 157,000,000 bushels in nine months. Two years ago Canada exported 86.6 per cent of her total net exports in nine months. This would indicate a net exportation of 182,000,000 bushels for the year. Supply conditions in Canada, however, lead to the belief that more than 25,000,000 bushels will be exported in the last three months of the season. The probable exports therefore may be estimated at from 185,000,000 to 195,000,000 bushels.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT, 1924-25, CONT'D.

Argentina has exported 107,444,000 bushels of wheat in nine months including 44,000,000 bushels of old wheat exported before January 1. Judging again from the experience of 1922-23, Argentina will export 148,199,000 bushels in the year ending June 30, 1925. From the present outlook it seems likely that the actual exports will be quite close to this figure.

Australian exports have been unusually heavy during the first three months of 1925, but have fallen off somewhat in the last three or four weeks. On the basis of the 1922-23 experience, Australia will export 102,000,000 bushels in the year ending June 30, 1925 including 20,000,000 bushels of old wheat exported before January 1. With a crop of 164,000,000 bushels, with 50,000,000 bushels needed for food, feed and seed, the amount available for export would be 114,000,000 bushels allowing the same carry-over as last year. It is more likely, however, that the amount still available for export on July 1 will be somewhat larger than last year, so 120,000,000 bushels may be taken as the maximum of probable exports. If this figure is reached it will mean a new record in wheat exports for Australia.

The situation in British India is quite different from that in the other surplus countries. The exports to March 31 have amounted to 38,364,000 bushels, all from the crop harvested a year ago. The supply of old wheat may be considered exhausted as India has exported more than the calculated surplus on April 1, 1924. Exports from the new crop in May and June will depend entirely upon the harvest which is now completed and which appears from early reports to be much smaller than last year, probably so small as to leave no statistical surplus above average consumption for food and seed.

Table 2.- WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Net exports from and stocks in leading surplus countries, year ending June 30, 1923 and 1924 with estimated exports for 1924-25

| Country | Net exports, year ending June 30 - | Net ex- ports, nine months ending March 31 | Maximum percentage exported in nine months | Indicated exports for year ending June 30, 1925, maximum basis. |
|-------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | 1923 1,000 bu. | 1924 1,000 bu. | 1925 1,000 bu. | 1919-1924 Per cent |
| United States.... | 201,978 | 128,385 | 216,575 | 85.0 |
| Canada..... | 274,505 | 343,356 | 157,181 | 86.6 |
| Argentina..... | 145,428 | 173,834 | 107,444 | 72.5 |
| Australia..... | 49,625 | 82,201 | 84,660 | 82.8 |
| British India.... | 23,568 | 18,237 | 38,364 | 83.0 |
| Other countries.. | 6,700 | 34,960 | | |
| Total..... | 701,804 | 780,973 | 604,224 | |
| | | | | 732,967 |

Continued

THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT, 1924-25, CONT'D.
 THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT, 1924-25, CONT'D.

Table 2.- WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Net exports from and stocks in leading surplus countries, year ending June 30, 1923 and 1924 with estimated exports for 1924-25- continued

| Country | : Available for: Estimated total ex- : | | : export and : ports, year ending : | | : Estimated carryover : | |
|---------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| | : carryover : June 30, 1925 : | | : beginning of : : | | : season a/ : : | |
| | : 1924 : | : Maximum : | : Minimum : | : Maximum : | : Minimum : | |
| | : 1,000 bu. : | : 1,000 bu. : | : 1,000 bu. : | : 1,000 bu. : | : 1,000 bu. : | |
| United States..... | 299,000 | 255,000 | 240,000 | 44,000 | 59,000 | |
| Canada..... | 210,000 | 195,000 | 185,000 | 15,000 | 25,000 | |
| Argentina..... | 179,000 | 150,000 | 140,000 | 29,000 | 39,000 | |
| Australia..... | 142,000 | 120,000 | 110,000 | 22,000 | 32,000 | |
| British India..... | 38,000 | 40,000 | 38,000 | | 0 | |
| Total..... | 868,000 | 760,000 | 713,000 | 110,000 | 155,000 | |
| Probable range of : | : | : | : | : | : | |
| total exports..... | : | 750,000 | 730,000 | : | : | |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | |

a/ The marketing season begins in the United States on July 1, in Canada on September 1, in Argentina and Australia on January 1, and in British India in April 1, but for purposes of analysis all others are adjusted to the season for the United States.

Table 2, above, shows the maximum and minimum estimates of wheat exports from the five leading surplus countries with the more important factors which have been considered in making these estimates. It will be noted that none of the "Other countries", such as Russia, the Danubian countries and North Africa have been taken into consideration this year, for taken as a group these countries have produced no more than enough wheat for their own needs, and it is even possible that as a group these countries will import more than they export.

On the side of imports it may be assumed that the total imports of importing countries will be approximately equal to the total exports of exporting countries, although the reported total is usually less because of the impossibility of obtaining reports from all importing countries and also of loss in transit, and other minor sources of discrepancy. Past experience indicates, however, that from 70 to 80 per cent of the wheat handled in international trade goes to the principal deficit countries in Europe. This may be accounted for with a fair degree of accuracy.

The United Kingdom regularly consumes about the same amount of wheat from year to year regardless of price. This year the domestic crop was the smallest since the war, and even 3,000,000 bushels below the 1909-13 average, and imports for nine months are 13,000,000 bushels greater than in the same nine months last season. Allowing for more than the usual reexportation of wheat and exportation of flour the net imports will probably still be larger than last year. Italy will probably require more than last year, and Germany in the eight months July 1924-February 1925 had already taken more than in either of the last two entire crop movement years. Imports into France are running about the same as last year,

THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT, 1924-25 CONT'D.

and the same may be said of Belgium and the Netherlands. Czechoslovakia in six months imported more than twice as much wheat as in the same months of 1923-24, and Greece is importing larger quantities than last year. Poland and Spain which frequently produce enough for their own needs are importing wheat this year, and probably no countries in Europe will be able to get through the season without importing as much wheat as they did last year.

Table 3a below shows the wheat production of European countries for the past three seasons with the net imports for two seasons. Table 3b is a continuation of Table 3a showing imports for the present season as far as available with imports for the corresponding months of 1923-24 and estimates for the entire season ending June 30, 1925. These estimates take into consideration the usual wheat consumption of these countries, the actual imports of the season as far as reported, the probable economies in wheat consumption this year because of the high prices, and the opposite tendency toward increased wheat consumption in Northern Europe on account of the scarcity of rye this season.

Table 3a

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Production and imports of
European countries, 1922-1925

| Country | : Production | : Net imports | : Production | : Net imports | : Production |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | : 1922 | : 1922-23 | : 1923-24 | : 1923-24 | : 1924 |
| | : <u>1,000 bu.</u> | : <u>1,000 bu.</u> | : <u>1,000 bu.</u> | : <u>1,000 bu.</u> | : <u>1,000 bu.</u> |
| United Kingdom <u>a/</u> | : 53,832 | : 202,824 | : 57,192 | : <u>b/</u> 211,753 | : 53,088 |
| Italy..... | : 161,641 | : 110,227 | : 234,836 | : 69,872 | : 170,144 |
| Germany..... | : 71,933 | : 42,053 | : 106,448 | : 29,590 | : 89,199 |
| France..... | : 243,315 | : 41,354 | : 275,569 | : 51,416 | : 282,335 |
| Belgium..... | : 10,615 | : 39,491 | : 13,376 | : 39,685 | : 12,612 |
| Netherlands..... | : 6,161 | : 22,570 | : 6,211 | : 27,377 | : 4,316 |
| Greece..... | : 9,553 | : 18,479 | : 13,356 | : 17,364 | : 9,661 |
| Switzerland..... | : 2,348 | : 16,553 | : 3,593 | : 15,632 | : 3,112 |
| Austria..... | : 7,422 | : 12,855 | : 8,829 | : 17,269 | : 9,042 |
| Czechoslovakia.... | : 33,621 | : 10,103 | : 56,226 | : 19,023 | : 32,238 |
| Sweden..... | : 9,381 | : 8,298 | : 11,082 | : 11,871 | : 6,875 |
| Norway..... | : 643 | : 6,619 | : 537 | : 6,524 | : 493 |
| Denmark..... | : 9,249 | : 5,984 | : 8,858 | : 9,296 | : 5,879 |
| Finland..... | : 710 | : 4,563 | : 627 | : 4,881 | : 666 |
| Poland..... | : 42,451 | : 2,445 | : 49,735 | : 374 | : 32,498 |
| Spain and Portugal: | : 135,251 | : <u>c/</u> | : 170,074 | : <u>d/</u> | : 130,408 |
| Other countries.... | : 6,583 | : 0 | : 6,913 | : 0 | : 6,700 |
| Total..... | : 814,709 | : 544,418 | : 993,632 | : 531,977 | : 349,296 |

a/ Excluding Ireland.

b/ Exports to Irish Free State taken from imports.

c/ Small net export for Spain.

d/ Not yet available.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT, 1924-25, CONT'D.

Table 3b

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Net imports into European countries, estimates for 1924-25

| Country | Net imports for season | | | Estimated net im- | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | so far as reported | | | ports, 1924-25 | |
| | Months | | Correspond: | | |
| | reported | 1924-25 | ing months: | Maximum | Minimum |
| | | | 1923-24 | | |
| | | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| United Kingdom..... | July-March | 169,598 | 156,197 | 220,000 | 210,000 |
| Italy..... | July-Feb. | a/ 55,915 | 42,947 | 100,000 | 90,000 |
| Germany..... | July-Feb. | 47,395 | 16,694 | 70,000 | 60,000 |
| France..... | July-Jan. | b/ 29,111 | 30,572 | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| Belgium..... | July-Dec. | c/ 21,800 | 20,275 | 42,000 | 38,000 |
| Netherlands..... | July-Feb. | 18,804 | 17,861 | 30,000 | 25,000 |
| Greece..... | July-Jan. | d/ 13,531 | 10,749 | 22,000 | 17,000 |
| Switzerland..... | July-Jan. | 11,492 | 11,092 | 17,000 | 15,000 |
| Austria..... | July-Nov. | e-f/ 8,643 | e/ 9,745 | 18,000 | 15,000 |
| Czechoslovakia..... | July-Jan. | 16,837 | 8,649 | 27,000 | 22,000 |
| Sweden..... | July-Feb. | 7,375 | 7,375 | 12,000 | 10,000 |
| Norway..... | July-Feb. | 3,966 | 4,150 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Denmark..... | July-Feb. | 4,745 | 6,577 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Finland..... | July-Feb. | 3,083 | 3,278 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| Poland..... | No reports | g/ | * 266 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Spain and Portugal... | No reports | | | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Other countries..... | Scattered | | | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| | reports | | | | |
| Total Europe..... | | | | 646,000 | 568,000 |
| Non European..... | | | | 130,000 | 120,000 |
| | | | | | |
| Total..... | | | | 781,000 | 693,000 |
| Probable range..... | | | | 750,000 | 730,000 |
| | | | | | |

Compiled from official sources except where otherwise noted.

a/ January and February 1924 taken from Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

b/ Excludes imports of wheat flour for December 1924.

c/ November and December 1924 taken from International Institute of Agriculture.

d/ Taken from International Institute of Agriculture.

e/ General import figure.

f/ October and December estimated.

g/ Not available.

Outside of Europe import requirements are probably less than last year, at least by the amount of decrease in the wheat needs of China and Japan. Other important importing countries such as Brazil, Peru, and South Africa will probably take as much as last year unless the higher price leads to more substitution. Outside of these larger importing countries there are over 100 smaller countries and colonies importing wheat and flour. In the aggregate these imports amount to many million bushels. For the present season the total imports of non-European wheat deficit countries may be estimated at from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 bushels.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION OF WHEAT, 1924-25, CONT'D.

The amount of wheat still available to importing countries is the amount available for export in exporting countries plus or minus the difference between the amounts on passage now and at the end of the season. The amount on passage April 1 was 84,000,000 bushels. This amount probably will be reduced by from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels and thus add to the supplies of importing countries more than has been taken in the meantime from exporting countries.

The first estimates of world wheat trade for the present season made by the Department of Agriculture were published in "Foreign Crops and Markets for September 24, 1924. At that time the Canadian exports were estimated at from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. The present estimate is only a narrowing of this range. The estimate for the United States and Australia at that time were low because of the low estimates of the crops in these countries, which were accepted at that time. On the other hand, the Argentine estimate was too high because the outturn of the crop has been lower than anticipated. By November 26, however, later advices on crop conditions made possible a considerable adjustment in these estimates, although the estimates for the United States and Australia were still low. A further revision published on February 18, 1925, has been adjusted only slightly for republication in this issue on pages 554 and 555.

Estimates of probable imports into Europe as published on September 24 were lower on the whole than present estimates, because of the lower estimates of available supply. The estimates for the United Kingdom, Italy and most of the minor countries, however, need but little adjustment. Germany is taking much more wheat than the estimates made at that time, partly because of the lack of available rye supplies. Estimates for France, Czechoslovakia, and Greece have also been raised materially.

It is apparent from the trend of imports together with the continued purchases of wheat on European account in wheat surplus countries, that the economics in wheat consumption this year have not been as large a factor in the situation as they were in 1922-23. The European wheat crop was even smaller in 1922 than in 1924, yet this year with higher prices wheat imports seem likely to exceed those of two years ago, although the total indicated consumption of wheat in Europe outside of Russia is not likely to be as great as last year when a large crop in Europe with record crops in Canada and Argentina made wheat unusually cheap and so stimulated consumption.

It is difficult to say how much the increase in European imports over those of 1922-23 is due to abandonment or lack of enforcement of regulations for long milling, substitution and restricted imports, and how much is due to the shortage in the rye crop.

The shortage in the European rye crop last year was even greater than the shortage in the wheat crop, and since there was no rye surplus this year in Russia, it has been impossible to make up the rye deficit by importations from the United States alone. As a result it is probable that even at high prices wheat has to some extent been substituted for rye in Northern Europe.

FORECASTING THE SHORT WHEAT CROP OF 1924.

A review of the wheat situation of 1924 shows that the high prices obtaining were the result fundamentally of a world shortage of wheat. A shortage of other bread grains also effected the situation by creating an additional demand for wheat in countries usually less dependent upon that cereal. In the Northern Hemisphere the important producing areas are Canada, Russia, the Lower Danube Basin, India, France, Italy and Germany. In the Southern Hemisphere, they are Argentina and Australia. Crop conditions and outturn in those areas as well as in the United States are responsible for the prices paid for our wheat.

Information on condition and outturn in all countries is constantly being made available by the Department of Agriculture. As early as March, 1924, the Department of Agriculture pointed out in its report on the agricultural outlook for 1924 that the wheat situation was becoming more favorable for farmers of this country than it had been during the past season. It was pointed out that the unusually large world supply of wheat was being consumed at a rapid rate; that low prices were encouraging generally increased consumption; and that the tendency to consume more wheat, which had developed during the past year, might be continued into the next year. Mention was made of a reported decrease of six million acres in the world's winter wheat acreage; and of unfavorable conditions for planting in the spring wheat region of Canada. The outlook statement did not encourage an expansion of the hard spring wheat acreage since that might result in a surplus of that grain for export and thus nullify the effect of the tariff.

As the season advanced, the condition of the crops in foreign countries were summarized weekly in the publication Foreign Crops and Markets, on the basis of all reliable news obtainable. On April 16th the statement was made that "Scattered reports from European countries indicate considerable damage to winter cereals during the latter part of March. Spring rains have been harmful in some sections and have delayed spring planting." Later reports showed improvement in some countries, and continued poor condition in others.

Throughout the spring and summer, market reports published in Crops and Markets, the weekly market news publication of the Department of Agriculture confirmed the outlook statement that the world's surplus was being consumed at a rapid rate.

Indications of the rapid reduction in commercial stocks were given week after week. On May 17th it was stated in Crops and Markets that "There was a further reduction of 3 million bushels in stocks in public elevators at the terminal markets. These stocks are now only about 7 million bushels larger than at the corresponding time last year, whereas they were almost twice as large on January 1st as at the corresponding period a year ago." On May 31st it was said that "The world supply has decreased almost 50 million bushels since the first of April. The world movement has continued large, and the surplus stocks are being rapidly consumed." It was pointed out that the continued active foreign demand was strengthening United States markets.

Meanwhile reports continued to come in of a late spring and rather poor crop conditions in Europe, which were summarized weekly in Foreign Crops and

FORECASTING THE SHORT WHEAT CROP OF 1924, CONTD.

Markets. An indication of the effect of the poor crop conditions on the Canadian crop and the first statement of a probable decrease of about 10 per cent in the crop of the Northern Hemisphere, were given in the issue of June 25th. It was said that "Private reports continue to indicate a reduction in the Canadian crop ranging from 100 to 125 million bushels compared with last year, though conditions are somewhat improved. Should this be borne out by final returns, the Northern Hemisphere crop will probably be some 10 per cent less than last year."

By the first of July the poor crop conditions in Canada and in Europe justified the definite statement, published in Foreign Crops and Markets on July 9th, that "With a 4-1/2 per cent decrease in acreage and with the generally late spring season, the harvest will probably be more than 10 per cent less than in 1923. Actual forecasts of production have been received for countries producing in 1923 about 50 per cent of the wheat in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia. The remaining 50 per cent has been estimated on the basis of the latest acreage and condition reports." Full publicity was given this estimate, through Foreign Crops and Markets of July 9th, through a press release issued on July 11th entitled "Cut in Northern Hemisphere Wheat Acreage," and through Crops and Markets of July 12th.

On July 16th a special issue of Foreign Crops and Markets on "The Wheat Outlook" repeated the statement that "Present prospects for production in 1924 are for a crop about 10 per cent less than in the Northern Hemisphere last year." It was further mentioned that "The market outlook for American wheat at the beginning of the new crop year is materially improved over that of July 1st last year. The large world crop of last year . . . was consumed more rapidly than seemed probable, and the carryover into the new crop year is not materially greater than last year."

During the season frequent press releases kept the newspapers of the country posted on the developments in the wheat situation. On July 18th a general summary of the situation was put out under the heading, "Smaller Wheat Crops Reported," carrying the statement that in 11 countries which in 1923 produced 64 per cent of the world crop, forecasts for 1924 totaled 1,913,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,199,000,000 bushels in 1923. This was a reduction of 13 per cent. Additional information published in Crops and Markets, Foreign Crops and Markets, and press releases, confirmed the earlier statements indicating a decrease of from 10 to 13 per cent in the total wheat crop of the Northern Hemisphere. Indications were also given of decreases in the production of rye and barley, which would tend to accentuate the shortage of the wheat crop. Statements appeared pointing out the favorable position held by the United States in the world wheat market and indicating the probable maintenance of prices at levels materially higher than in 1923.

The issue of Crops and Markets of September 30 mentioned that "Wheat harvests are practically completed in the Northern Hemisphere, and official estimates and forecasts of production received in the United States Department

FORECASTING THE SHORT WHEAT CROP OF 1924, CONT'D.

of Agriculture from 25 countries show an aggregate of 2,242 million bushels, compared with 2,500 million bushels produced by the same countries last year, a decrease of 10.3 per cent." When final figures became available in the spring of 1925 the actual reduction in the crop was found to be about 11.8 per cent. During the last quarter of the year, when crop prospects in the Southern Hemisphere ordinarily have considerable influence upon the price of wheat in the United States, information on crop conditions in Australia and Argentina was published in the weekly issues of Foreign Crops and Markets.

Beginning in September, an information service on the price situation was begun in the monthly supplement of Crops and Markets, with the object of keeping up-to-date the price outlook for the more important farm products. In the Price Situation, market conditions were summarized, and price trends were indicated whenever the data allowed. The statement on wheat in the September issue mentioned that "With the total of the Northern Hemisphere crop nearly 300 million bushels short of last year, prices will probably be maintained well above those of last year. The trend of prices for the next few months will depend largely upon prospects for the wheat crops of Argentina and Australia, which will be harvested in December and January. Present prospects are that the European demand for wheat will be strong enough to maintain prices considerably above prices of last year, even with good crops in the Southern Hemisphere."

In October the Price Situation commented upon the rises occurring in September and again cited the 10 per cent reduction in the world's supply of bread grains. The December statement brought out the strengthening effect of lower estimates for Canada and Argentina, indicating a continuance of higher prices throughout the winter. It was also pointed out that the unusually large Australian crop might tend to weaken prices temporarily which actually occurred in February. The extreme fluctuations characteristic of the wheat market this spring, however, were not anticipated by the Department on the basis of conditions of supply and demand. We are still in the presence, however, of the fundamental factors. The 1924 crop was short and stocks are relatively low, with the inevitable result that conditions are favorable for a legitimate increase in wheat prices over the 1923-24 level, and they may be expected to remain higher until the prospects of increased world production are great enough to force the level down.

**WHEAT:- Receipts at all Inspection Points, in the
United States, 1923-4 and 1924-5**

| Month | : Total Inspections : | | : Per cent of | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | : 1,000,000 bus. a/ : | | : yearly total | |
| | : 1923-4 : | : 1924-5 : | : 1923-4 : | : 1924-5 b/ |
| July | 80.4 | 91.9 | 13 | 11 |
| August | 104.7 | 148.1 | 17 | 18 |
| September | 72.7 | 125.3 | 12 | 16 |
| October | 65.9 | 129.8 | 11 | 16 |
| November | 58.7 | 84.4 | 10 | 11 |
| December | 45.3 | 47.4 | 7 | 6 |
| January | 30.2 | 37.8 | 5 | 5 |
| February | 37.4 | 35.6 | 6 | 4 |
| March | 28.9 | 31.9 | 5 | 4 |
| April | 21.0 |) | 4 |) |
| May | 31.1 |)(68.0)c/ | 5 |)(9)c/ |
| June | 29.0 |) | |) |
| Total | 605.5 | (800.0)c/ | | 100 |

a/ Estimated on basis of 1,300 bu. per car inspected.

b/ Based on estimated total for 1924-25.

c/ Estimated approximately.

**WHEAT.- Production and inspection for exports, by classes,
United States, July 1, 1923 - March 31, 1925**

| Type of Wheat | : Year beginning July 1 - : | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | : 1923 : | : 1924 : | : 1925 : | | |
| | : Estimated : production : | : Inspections : of U.S. : wheat for : | : Estimated : production : | : Inspections : of U.S. : wheat for : | : Forecast : production : May 1 |
| | : 1,000 bus. : | : 1,000 bus. : | : 1,000 bus. : | : 1,000 bus. : | : 1,000 bus. : |
| Hard red spring | 126,876 | 1,022 | 191,441 | 13,146 | --- |
| Durum | 55,256 | 4,908 | 73,601 | 5,078 | --- |
| Hard red winter | 241,851 | 19,640 | 313,524 | 79,550 | 210,400 |
| Soft red winter | 271,631 | 9,810 | 236,754 | 6,887 | 197,200 |
| White | 101,767 | 18,653 | 57,353 | 9,723 | 37,200 |
| Mixed | --- | 5,435 | --- | 7,989 | --- |
| Not classified | --- | 96,962 | --- | 99,231 | --- |
| Total | 797,381 | 156,430 | 872,673 | 221,684 | |

Division of Statistical and Historical Research for estimated production by classes. Grain Division for inspections of United States wheat for export.

A METHOD OF ESTIMATING THE MAY PRICE OF SPRING WHEAT

A recent study in the forecasting of wheat prices made by the Division of Statistical and Historical Research provides a method of estimating the May price of spring wheat at Chicago several months in advance which has given fairly accurate results. During the years 1896-1914, the period upon which the study was based, the average error in estimating the May price was only 2.2 cents, omitting an error of 29.4 cents in 1898, the year of the Leiter corner. When applied to the years since the war, after conditions in the wheat market had become fairly stable, the method was found to give results comparable with those of the pre-war years. Several factors known to have an influence upon the price of wheat in May were used in the estimating formula.

The accompanying table gives a comparison of the estimated May prices, which could have been made as soon as reliable estimates could be obtained of the production of wheat in Argentina and Australia, with the actual prices which prevailed during May. The factors used in estimating the May price were the production in the Northern Hemisphere, the production during the same crop year in the Southern Hemisphere, and the change in price which occurred from April to September, during the growing and harvesting period of the Northern Hemisphere crop. The influence of prospects for the following crop, which through their effect upon future prices might be expected to influence the cash price in May, was not considered.

The change in price from September to May was first estimated, and the May price calculated by applying this estimated change to the actual September price. May and September were used as basic months in the study because they apparently represented a closer adjustment to demand and supply conditions than other months which could have been used. The fact that these are used as delivery months for future contracts insures that the prices represent a considerable weight of market opinion. It is obvious that the Southern Hemisphere production, one of the factors included, has an influence upon the change in price from September to May; but the reason for using both the Northern Hemisphere production and the change in price from April to September may not be so apparent. The price trend after September, however, depends partially upon how far the price has been influenced up to September by the size of the crop in the Northern Hemisphere.

The simplified formula used in forecasting the May price is:

$$F_m = P_s + .2870 \text{ N.H.} - .1463 \text{ S.H.} - .8616 (P_s - P_a),$$

in which F_m represents the price in May; P_s represents the price in September; N.H. represents the change in the Northern Hemisphere production over that of the preceding year; S.H. represents the change in the production of the Southern Hemisphere; and $P_s - P_a$ represents the change in price from April to September. The price and production figures are not used in their original form, but are expressed as ratios to their respective straight-line trends, in order to eliminate error due to the influence of gradual shifts in the relationship between the various factors. Furthermore, in order to eliminate error due to the influence of changes in the value of money, each price was adjusted to a constant price level, that of 1913, by dividing each by the corresponding all-commodities index number of wholesale prices published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A METHOD OF ESTIMATING THE MAY PRICE OF SPRING WHEAT, CONT'D.

The complete formula in which symbols are used to represent the various trend figures and index numbers, would appear as follows:

$$\frac{P_m}{I} = T_m \left[\frac{P_s}{I} + .2370 \left(\frac{N.H. \cdot 0}{T} - \frac{N.H. - 1}{T} \right) - .1463 \left(\frac{S.H. \cdot 0}{T} - \frac{S.H. - 1}{T} \right) - .3616 \left(\frac{P_s}{T} - \frac{P_a}{I} \right) \right]$$

In applying this method to post-war data, two important difficulties were encountered. First, it was difficult to determine the trends to be used for the various factors; and secondly, the great decrease in the consumption of wheat in Russia since the war period, coupled with the impossibility of getting adequate statistics from that country, made necessary some arbitrary method of allowing for the influence which the Russian consumption previously exerted.

The difficulty of determining trends was met by assuming that the war had the effect of causing a cessation in the movements of the various trends, and that they resumed their former upward movements in 1920. The trend figures for 1914 and 1919 were therefore the same. It may be mentioned that the trends used have relatively little influence upon the results, the changes from year to year in the different factors being of most importance.

The difficulty of allowing for the influence which had formerly been exerted by the large consumption of wheat in Russia, was met by calculating the pre-war trend of Russian consumption and continuing the same trend in the post war years. Adding to this trend the estimated exports, or subtracting the estimated imports, gave a hypothetical production figure for each year. Here again the trend used was of considerably less importance than the changes from year to year.

As an example, the procedure in estimating the average price of spring wheat at Chicago for May, 1924, will suffice to explain the application of the method.

The figure to be used for the production of wheat in the Northern Hemisphere in 1923 is 2,586 million bushels. (The corresponding figure for 1924 is 2,256 million bushels). This includes the production in North America, Europe (except Russia), and the Japanese Empire. The production in India and Northern Africa is not used because its harvest period is too early to have much influence upon the change in price from April to September; and the production in China is not included because no statistics are available. To this figure must be added the hypothetical figure for Russia, to fill the vacancy left by the decrease in Russian consumption, and to reflect changes in the Russian production. The trend figure for 1923-24 is 839 million bushels, to which is added 23 million bushels for the estimated exports. Adding this to the 2,586 million bushels gives a total of 3,449 million bushels for the Northern Hemisphere. The trend figure for 1923-24 is 3,398; therefore the ratio of that year's production to its trend is 101.5 per cent. The ratio of the previous year was 95.3, or the net increase is 6.2 per cent.

The estimates of production were 249 million bushels for Argentina and 120 million for Australia, a total of 369 million bushels. The trend figure is 296 million; therefore the ratio of production to trend is 124.7 per cent. The ratio of the previous year was 103.8, giving a net increase of 20.9 per cent.

A METHOD OF ESTIMATING THE MAY PRICE OF SPRING WHEAT, CONT'D.

The average price of No. 1 Northern wheat at Chicago in April, 1923, was 125.8 cents. The all-commodities index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for April stood at 159. Dividing the price of wheat by the index number gives 79.1 cents as the adjusted price. The trend figure for this month was 108.5; therefore the ratio of the April price to its trend was 72.9 per cent.

The price of No. 1 Northern wheat in September was 116.2 cents. The index number stood at 154, giving an adjusted price of 75.5 cents. The ratio of this price to its trend, 97.4 cents, was 77.5 per cent. The difference between the April ratio and the September ratio was +4.6.

The remaining calculations may be listed in tabular form:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| September price ratio | +77.50 |
| Northern Hemisphere percentage | |
| change, +6.2, times +.2870 | + 1.78 |
| Southern Hemisphere percentage | |
| change, +20.9, times -.1463 | - 3.06 |
| Percentage change September to | |
| May, +4.6, times -.8616 | <u>- 3.96</u> |
| Estimated May ratio | 72.26 |

The trend of the May price for May, 1924, is 113.0. The estimated May ratio multiplied by its trend, times 100, gives 81.7 as the estimated May price in terms of the 1913 price level. To express this in terms of the prevailing level of prices, it must be multiplied by the probable index number for May. The all-commodities index number for May, 1924, was 147, giving an estimated May price of 120.1 cents. The actual average price in that month was 116.4 cents.

The average price of spring wheat at Chicago was used in this study because it was the most reliable price available for a long series of years. The price of spring wheat at Minneapolis may be substituted with no decrease in accuracy when there are too few sales at Chicago to establish a market, provided the same market is used for all three monthly prices. It is probable that the prices of other classes of wheat at either market might likewise be used. The criticism may be made that spring wheat is not the logical class to use in this study, since it is not always on an export basis. To this it may be replied that the method is not used to predict the actual price level for wheat, from production and other factors, but to predict the change from an existing September price. The method assumes, however, that the price of this wheat runs parallel with the price of export wheat from September to May. In case a shift should occur in the margin between the two classes of wheat during that period, some adjustment would need to be made in the estimated price. In making a May forecast, the price level index must be estimated in advance, though this offers no practical difficulty since the changes in the price level under normal conditions are rather gradual.

A METHOD OF ESTIMATING THE MAY PRICE OF SPRING WHEAT, CONT'D.

Spring wheat: Estimated and actual May prices at Chicago,
1896-1914 and 1921-1924

| Year | : Estimate : | : Average : May : | Year | : Estimate : | : Average : May : |
|------|--------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | : Cents : | : Cents : | | : Cents : | : Cents : |
| 1896 | 62.8 | 61.2 | 1909 | 128.4 | 131.1 |
| 1897 | 69.7 | 72.4 | 1910 | 112.4 | 111.7 |
| 1898 | 90.8 | 120.2 | 1911 | 98.6 | 102.8 |
| 1899 | 72.3 | 73.0 | 1912 | 118.8 | 118.9 |
| 1900 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 1913 | 93.4 | 92.7 |
| 1901 | 69.7 | 74.1 | 1914 | 95.4 | 98.3 |
| 1902 | 78.9 | 76.6 | War period | | |
| 1903 | 79.7 | 79.8 | 1921 | 163.2 | 163.0 |
| 1904 | 98.1 | 96.3 | 1922 | 151.6 | 150.0 |
| 1905 | 101.3 | 102.1 | 1923 | 152.3 | 121.5 |
| 1906 | 78.3 | 84.3 | 1924 | 120.1 | 116.4 |
| 1907 | 89.8 | 96.8 | | | |
| 1908 | 107.3 | 107.8 | | | |

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Average May prices compiled from Bartel's Red Book and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, average of daily quotations.

1/ Leiter corner in May wheat.

2/ Estimate too high because of influence of so-called "natural corner" on price the previous April.

Trends used in estimating the May price of spring wheat, 1919-1925

| Year | Production | | Hypothetical: | Price, adjusted | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| beginning | Northern | Southern | consumption | April | September | May |
| July 1 | Hemisphere | Hemisphere | Russia | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| | Million bu | Million bu | Million bu | | | |
| 1919 | 3,160 | 260 | 723 | 107.3 | 95.0 | 110.6 |
| 1920 | 3,219 | 269 | 752 | 107.6 | 95.6 | 111.2 |
| 1921 | 3,279 | 278 | 781 | 107.9 | 96.2 | 111.8 |
| 1922 | 3,338 | 287 | 810 | 108.2 | 96.8 | 112.4 |
| 1923 | 3,398 | 296 | 839 | 108.5 | 97.4 | 113.0 |
| 1924 | 3,457 | 305 | 868 | 108.8 | 98.0 | 113.6 |
| 1925 | 3,516 | 314 | 897 | 109.1 | 98.6 | 114.2 |

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

WHEAT. - Farm and Market Prices in the United States

| Month | Farm Price | | Price of all classes and grades, 4 Markets | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| | 1923-4 | 1924-5 | 1923-4 | 1924-5 |
| | Cents per bu. | Cents per bu. | Cents per bu. | Cents per bu. |
| July..... | 89.6 | 105.8 | 99.8 | 126.2 |
| August..... | 86.4 | 116.8 | 102.7 | 124.6 |
| September..... | 91.0 | 114.2 | 109.5 | 128.3 |
| October..... | 94.2 | 129.7 | 112.6 | 145.0 |
| November..... | 93.7 | 133.6 | 107.3 | 148.9 |
| December..... | 94.5 | 141.1 | 106.4 | 166.4 |
| January..... | 96.7 | 162.1 | 111.4 | 189.5 |
| February..... | 98.0 | 169.8 | 112.7 | 185.9 |
| March..... | 98.8 | 164.0 | 112.6 | 174.0 |
| April..... | 95.8 | 141.7 | 111.0 | ----- |
| May..... | 96.8 | ----- | 111.6 | ----- |
| June..... | 98.5 | ----- | 117.9 | ----- |
| Average..... | 93.2 | ----- | 108.5 | ----- |

WHEAT. - Cash Closing Prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg,
1923-4 and 1924-5

| Month | Minneapolis, Dark No. Spg. #1. | | Winnipeg, No. Spg. #1 | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | 1923-4 | 1924-5 | 1923-4 | 1924-5 |
| | Cents per bushel | Cents per bushel | Cents per bushel | Cents per bushel |
| July..... | 117 | 143 | 106 | 135 |
| August..... | 124 | 141 | 111 | 142 |
| September..... | 126 | 139 | 104 | 142 |
| October..... | 135 | 154 | 96 | 160 |
| November..... | 121 | 159 | 96 | 164 |
| December..... | 120 | 177 | 91 | 173 |
| January..... | 124 | 199 | 94 | 196 |
| February..... | 126 | 196 | 97 | 197 |
| March..... | 124 | 179 | 95 | 176 |
| April..... | 122 | 160 | 96 | 156 |
| May..... | 125 | --- | 103 | --- |
| June..... | 131 | --- | 112 | --- |

CANADA - Wheat, including flour: Percentage (cumulative) exported,
July, 1909.-June, 1924.

| Year end- ing June 30 | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| : Aug | : Sept | : Oct | : Nov | : Dec | : Jan | : Feb | : March | : April | : May | : June | | |
| : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. |
| 1910..... | 4.5 | 7.2 | 11.2 | 20.7 | 36.5 | 62.8 | 70.5 | 74.6 | 79.5 | 85.7 | 92.1 | 100.0 |
| 1911..... | 4.7 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 26.5 | 44.5 | 57.3 | 62.6 | 66.9 | 73.6 | 77.7 | 90.9 | 100.0 |
| 1912..... | 3.6 | 10.1 | 14.7 | 22.0 | 39.4 | 53.7 | 57.6 | 62.9 | 69.7 | 74.4 | 91.0 | 100.0 |
| 1913..... | 6.8 | 12.5 | 15.9 | 22.6 | 38.3 | 52.8 | 56.6 | 61.6 | 73.5 | 81.8 | 91.0 | 100.0 |
| 1914..... | 5.9 | 12.2 | 17.3 | 36.4 | 54.9 | 73.4 | 77.7 | 80.4 | 84.1 | 87.7 | 94.9 | 100.0 |
| 1915..... | 11.5 | 17.4 | 22.8 | 35.9 | 50.7 | 60.0 | 65.3 | 70.6 | 78.2 | 83.4 | 91.0 | 100.0 |
| 1916..... | 1.7 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 20.5 | 39.7 | 57.1 | 60.4 | 63.9 | 68.0 | 74.6 | 88.5 | 100.0 |
| 1917..... | 14.9 | 26.9 | 33.5 | 42.1 | 51.6 | 63.2 | 68.4 | 70.5 | 75.0 | 77.4 | 89.7 | 100.0 |
| 1918..... | 6.0 | 16.7 | 20.2 | 30.1 | 46.8 | 66.2 | 71.0 | 76.5 | 84.3 | 90.6 | 95.1 | 100.0 |
| 1919..... | 5.9 | 10.2 | 14.2 | 23.4 | 31.3 | 38.6 | 50.1 | 54.8 | 63.0 | 70.4 | 86.9 | 100.0 |
| 1920..... | 13.9 | 23.6 | 27.9 | 34.5 | 46.8 | 60.3 | 72.8 | 80.6 | 86.6 | 89.1 | 91.9 | 100.0 |
| 1921..... | 4.6 | 8.2 | 11.4 | 22.7 | 40.1 | 62.2 | 70.8 | 77.9 | 84.5 | 88.9 | 95.0 | 100.0 |
| 1922..... | 3.2 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 24.8 | 43.2 | 64.2 | 69.2 | 74.0 | 79.9 | 82.1 | 91.5 | 100.0 |
| 1923..... | 4.2 | 9.4 | 13.9 | 29.0 | 51.1 | 68.3 | 73.5 | 77.4 | 81.8 | 85.0 | 90.4 | 100.0 |
| 1924..... | 4.7 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 21.0 | 41.4 | 59.9 | 64.9 | 69.8 | 75.5 | 78.4 | 91.8 | 100.0 |
| 1925..... | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

Compiled from Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

ARGENTINA - Wheat, including flour: Percentage (cumulative) exported,
July, 1909.-June, 1924

| Year ending: | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July | : July |
|--------------|---------|--------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| June 30 - | : Aug | : Sept | : Oct | : Nov | : Dec | : Jan | : Feb | : March | : April | : May | : June | |
| | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. | : P.ct. |
| 1910..... | 10.5 | 14.6 | 20.6 | 22.7 | 25.2 | 27.4 | 30.3 | 50.7 | 68.4 | 84.4 | 92.7 | 100.0 |
| 1911..... | 5.6 | 11.6 | 17.2 | 21.8 | 26.7 | 31.2 | 38.7 | 50.4 | 65.5 | 78.6 | 89.9 | 100.0 |
| 1912..... | 8.8 | 16.5 | 21.4 | 25.5 | 28.6 | 30.2 | 31.6 | 38.5 | 59.5 | 79.1 | a/ | 100.0 |
| 1913..... | a/ | June 1, 1912 | Dec. 31, 1912 | 31.1 | 32.1 | 39.7 | 53.9 | 72.2 | 87.7 | 96.0 | 100.0 | |
| 1914..... | 6.9 | 13.3 | 18.2 | 21.7 | 25.6 | 29.2 | 36.7 | 56.9 | 72.5 | 81.3 | 91.2 | 100.0 |
| 1915..... | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 22.2 | 45.8 | 67.6 | 87.6 | 100.0 |
| 1916..... | 5.1 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 16.6 | 20.1 | 34.1 | 55.9 | 72.1 | 87.2 | 100.0 |
| 1917..... | 10.5 | 16.5 | 23.0 | 34.3 | 41.2 | 54.5 | 65.8 | 76.1 | 87.0 | 90.6 | 96.9 | 100.0 |
| 1918..... | 2.1 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 11.3 | 18.6 | 23.3 | 28.6 | 36.7 | 52.3 | 66.1 | 100.0 |
| 1919..... | 22.3 | 36.0 | 53.2 | 57.7 | 60.8 | 66.0 | 69.1 | 72.0 | 76.6 | 79.6 | 87.9 | 100.0 |
| 1920..... | 5.5 | 12.3 | 17.8 | 22.5 | 27.9 | 35.7 | 41.7 | 47.9 | 56.8 | 75.4 | 86.7 | 100.0 |
| 1921..... | 28.2 | 36.4 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 44.0 | 52.4 | 62.3 | 78.5 | 90.1 | 100.0 |
| 1922..... | 5.4 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 14.2 | 23.1 | 42.2 | 61.0 | 74.3 | 87.9 | 100.0 |
| 1923..... | 10.5 | 16.7 | 20.1 | 23.9 | 29.2 | 33.2 | 41.9 | 54.6 | 67.0 | 78.9 | 89.8 | 100.0 |
| 1924..... | 5.3 | 11.2 | 17.1 | 21.0 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 33.0 | 46.6 | 62.0 | 77.8 | 88.4 | 100.0 |
| 1925..... | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

Compiled from Boletín Mensual de Estadística Agrícola.

a/ Not separately classified, but included with July-December.

a/ AUSTRALIA - Wheat, including flour: Percentage (cumulative) exported,
July, 1909-June, 1924.

| Year ending June 30 | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. |
| 1910..... | 1.8 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 38.3 | 58.5 | 79.1 | 90.4 | 97.2 | 100.0 |
| 1911..... | 3.6 | 8.2 | 16.0 | 20.8 | 24.7 | 28.6 | 40.4 | 55.5 | 71.3 | 86.0 | 93.4 | 100.0 |
| 1912..... | 7.5 | 15.5 | 23.9 | 32.2 | 39.1 | 45.4 | 57.8 | 71.2 | 81.4 | 90.8 | 95.4 | 100.0 |
| 1915..... | 46.8 | 68.4 | 80.6 | 91.7 | 95.1 | 96.1 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 100.0 |
| 1916..... | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .4 | 3.4 | 15.7 | 27.4 | 44.6 | 66.8 | 87.0 | 100.0 |
| 1917..... | 4.4 | 9.6 | 15.2 | 20.7 | 24.7 | 31.8 | 43.8 | 57.7 | 78.2 | 87.5 | 93.9 | 100.0 |
| 1918..... | 7.0 | 15.3 | 18.6 | 27.1 | 33.1 | 40.9 | 49.0 | 61.1 | 71.7 | 86.3 | 94.2 | 100.0 |
| 1919..... | 4.1 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 16.5 | 20.4 | 23.4 | 28.7 | 40.5 | 57.8 | 72.9 | 90.5 | 100.0 |
| 1920..... | 10.6 | 16.5 | 30.3 | 41.2 | 49.2 | 55.9 | 68.2 | 76.4 | 82.8 | 89.4 | 95.2 | 100.0 |
| 1921..... | 6.0 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 14.9 | 16.6 | 18.5 | 28.5 | 41.0 | 53.2 | 69.6 | 86.7 | 100.0 |
| 1922..... | 5.0 | 9.6 | 14.1 | 22.7 | 31.3 | 38.1 | 49.8 | 62.3 | 75.3 | 86.6 | 94.9 | 100.0 |
| 1923..... | 6.7 | 11.8 | 15.7 | 18.9 | 21.1 | 24.9 | 41.4 | 53.2 | 70.9 | 84.0 | 94.2 | 100.0 |
| 1924..... | 4.3 | 9.6 | 17.8 | 23.1 | 27.1 | 32.0 | 47.6 | 64.2 | 76.8 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 100.0 |

Compiled from 1909-18 Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole. 1919-24
International Crop Report, International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ No data available January-December, 1913.

BRITISH INDIA - Wheat, including flour: Percentage (cumulative) exported,
July, 1909-June, 1924.

| Year ending June 30 | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. | P. ct. |
| 1910 a/... | 27.2 | 44.5 | 46.9 | 51.0 | 54.9 | 58.2 | 64.1 | 66.2 | 71.7 | 78.0 | 86.1 | 100.0 |
| 1911 | 11.7 | 22.8 | 29.5 | 36.2 | 43.7 | 48.8 | 56.9 | 63.8 | 71.4 | 76.5 | 86.4 | 100.0 |
| 1912 | 18.6 | 27.7 | 32.8 | 37.8 | 43.1 | 50.1 | 57.5 | 63.1 | 70.0 | 75.0 | 82.8 | 100.0 |
| 1913 | 18.5 | 27.5 | 40.7 | 49.6 | 56.3 | 61.2 | 67.3 | 70.5 | 72.9 | 75.0 | 84.9 | 100.0 |
| 1914 | 31.4 | 44.8 | 58.7 | 64.9 | 70.1 | 72.3 | 75.5 | 77.0 | 78.7 | 80.4 | 83.2 | 100.0 |
| 1915 | 28.2 | 36.3 | 45.8 | 60.4 | 70.0 | 76.5 | 81.5 | 85.8 | 87.6 | 90.3 | 92.4 | 100.0 |
| 1916 | 24.0 | 33.1 | 39.8 | 43.5 | 48.9 | 51.7 | 58.5 | 62.2 | 65.8 | 68.0 | 74.2 | 100.0 |
| 1917 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 21.8 | 34.5 | 41.6 | 50.0 | 54.7 | 56.7 | 61.5 | 69.4 | 86.2 | 100.0 |
| 1918 | 22.5 | 35.5 | 48.4 | 61.9 | 68.3 | 73.0 | 74.9 | 76.7 | 83.7 | 88.4 | 93.6 | 100.0 |
| 1919 | 24.3 | 63.8 | 79.0 | 85.8 | 89.5 | 92.0 | 93.7 | 94.6 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 98.6 | 100.0 |
| 1920 | 9.0 | 15.6 | 25.5 | 32.7 | 39.0 | 45.4 | 57.9 | 65.6 | 72.2 | 83.1 | 91.8 | 100.0 |
| 1921 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 13.4 | 23.9 | 44.6 | 65.2 | 80.0 | 87.1 | 93.4 | 100.0 |
| 1922 | 30.8 | 48.9 | 56.5 | 61.2 | 65.3 | 68.3 | 74.2 | 77.0 | 83.0 | 87.6 | 94.8 | 100.0 |
| 1923 | .7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 11.6 | 21.3 | 32.4 | 37.3 | 42.4 | 52.3 | 67.3 | 100.0 |
| 1924 | 29.3 | 39.6 | 48.2 | 51.6 | 59.0 | 63.3 | 65.4 | 66.4 | 68.7 | 69.6 | 74.4 | 100.0 |

Compiled from Accounts Relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India and Accounts Relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries.

a/ Sea-borne Trade only, records for Trade by Land not available prior to April, 19

THE FOREIGN BUTTER SITUATION.

With the coming of Spring the dairymen's interest in foreign developments concerning his industry is shifting northward across the equator. The Australians and New Zealanders are still showing how they can expand their surplus of butter and cheese in a favorable season, but as the record production in the southern hemisphere begins its seasonal decline, attention turns again to the older dairy countries.

First Effects of Flush Production in Europe

Seasonal increase in European dairy production has already been reflected this month in the reduction of milk prices. In London the decrease was effective on April 5 and in Berlin on April 19. Grass is normally earlier in much of western Europe than in the dairy sections of the United States. The considerable re-exportation of colonial butter from England to Ireland and the Continent is now falling off as the new season opens. Prices of butter, especially of Danish in London, likewise already reflect the seasonal increase in European home supply. The margin of Danish butter prices over other butter in the English markets, which has been apparent ever since the German demand was renewed, is now smaller. The price of best Danish in London and 92 score in New York as shown below indicates that for the first time since last July, Danish is substantially below New York.

German Foreign Demand Likely to Lessen.

Germany, since the beginning of last year, has afforded a market that strengthened the position of all dairy products in the world market. Imports, as previously noted, have been considerably greater than before the war, as shown herewith:

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Net Imports into Germany,

1909 - 1913 and 1924

| Year | Butter | Cheese | Condensed & Powdered Milk | Fresh Milk (Whole and Skimmed). |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 1,000 Lbs. | 1,000 Lbs. | 1,000 Lbs. | 1,000 Lbs. |
| Average 1909-13 | 110,943 | 46,720 | (a) | 72,287 (b) |
| 1924 | 117,837 | 95,463 | 26,183 | 110,327 |

(a) Net export of 12,014,000 pounds. (b) 1913.

THE FOREIGN BUTTER SITUATION, CONT'D.

Demand from Germany continued on through March when 18,283,850 pounds of butter were imported, according to cabled information from the American Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin. Imports were 14,793,968 pounds in February and 11,967,230 pounds in January. The March figure easily constitutes a record for German butter imports. As to German buying for the spring months, about all that can be noted at present is that the price of Danish and Dutch butter is already falling more nearly into line with best Colonial butter than these butters have been since recovery of German buying began last year.

United Kingdom Well Supplied.

In Great Britain, April opened with markets well supplied, especially with butter and milk. Colonial cheese was in good demand. Imports during the first three months of this and recent years indicate a considerable total increase this year notwithstanding decreased supplies from Denmark and Netherlands due to their surpluses being shared with Germany.

In Denmark both February and March were months of low production. During March especially, due both to season and to unfavorable weather, exports of butter declined from 19,869,000 pounds in February (which was already fully 10 per cent less than a year ago) to 18,876,000 pounds. Of this quantity Great Britain took less than in February and Germany practically the same.

Siberian butter is again coming into European markets, with increased supply from that source to be expected. During the year ended September 30, 1924, the butter export of Russia amounted to 21 million roubles or \$10,815,000 which was about one-fourth of the value of the prewar exports.

From Argentina, exports of butter during January and February, amounting to 11 million pounds, were not more than two-thirds as great (65 per cent) as a year ago. Imports of butter into the United Kingdom from Argentina during the first three months of 1925 were 80 per cent as great as a year ago, although still equal to those of the corresponding period in 1923. Drought in the season of normally heaviest production is, of course, the explanation.

Colonial Supplies Still Heavy for Season.

Although in Australia and New Zealand seasonal decline had set in two months ago, favorable weather conditions are resulting in continued unusually heavy production. In New Zealand a new record output of butter was established for the month of February and for the period, July to

THE FOREIGN BUTTER SITUATION, CONT'D.

February, of this season. During these eight months of 1924-25 the receipts for grading, amounting to 73,727,000 pounds, exceeded the previous record for the corresponding period in 1922-23 by 9,805,000 pounds. Cheese receipts were smaller than last season, amounting to 95,650 crates compared with 125,350 crates during the similar period last season. Shipments afloat from Australia and New Zealand as reported by cable on April 25, and the Grocer, London, April 11, were as follows:

BUTTER AND CHEESE: Supplies afloat from Australia and New Zealand.

| Country of Origin | B u t t e r | | C h e e s e | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | April 25, | Year | April 11, | Year |
| | 1 9 2 5. | Ago | 1925 | Ago |
| | Boxes | Boxes | Crates | Crates |
| Australia | 273,000 | 149,870 | 12,765 | |
| New Zealand | 459,000 | 384,580 | 129,768 | 186,967 |

Season Opens Favorably in Canada.

In Canada there are reported some small lots of grass butter. Receipts of butter during the last year at Montreal have been as follows, according to official figures:

BUTTER AND CHEESE: Receipts at Montreal.

| Period | B u t t e r | | C h e e s e | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--|
| | P k g s . | | P k g s . | |
| | | | | |
| May 1, 1924 to April 18, 1925 | 641,293 | | 1,544,935 | |
| May 1, 1923 to April 19, 1924 | 484,143 | | 1,353,147 | |

Stocks of Creamery butter in all Canada on April 1 were 3,191,008 lbs, against 4,213,000 lbs. on the same date last year. Stocks of cheese were also lower, amounting to 5,331,385 lbs. and 8,613,944 lbs., respectively.

THE FOREIGN BUTTER SITUATION, CONT'D.

Foreign Markets Lower.

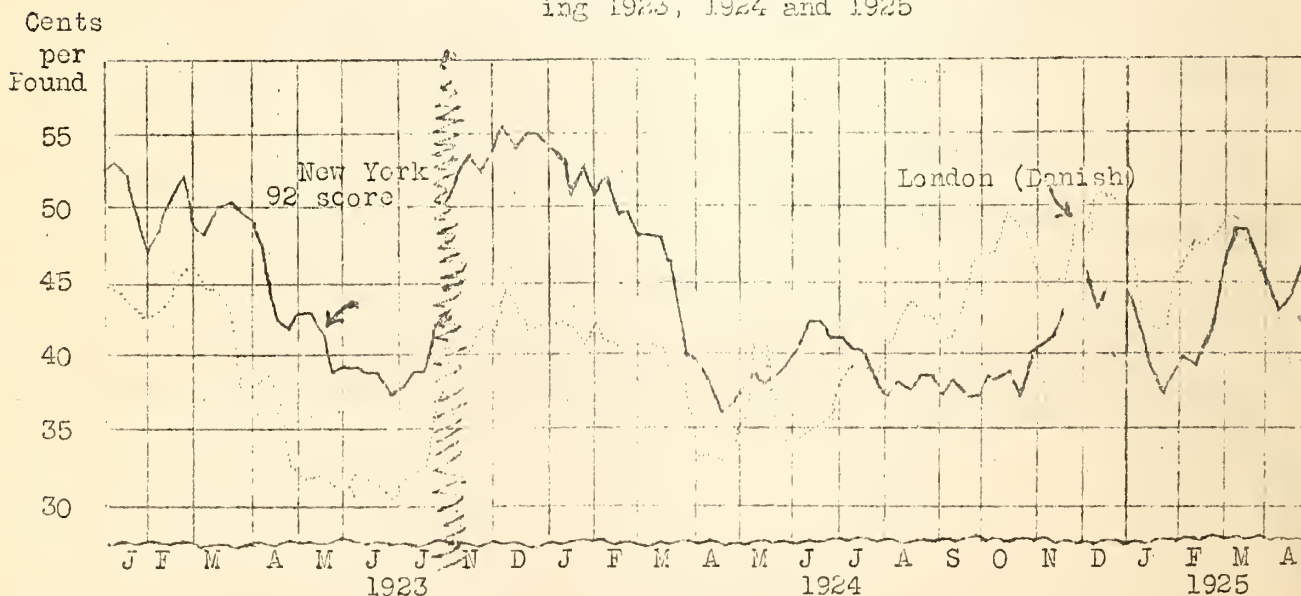
In London the butter market on May 1 as cabled by the American Agricultural Commissioner, was quiet with prices showing some narrowing of the margin which during April has been in favor of New York. Quotations in Copenhagen, London, and New York are shown below for comparison.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York

| Market | 1 9 2 5 | | | | | May 3 1924 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------------|
| | Apr. 3 | Apr. 10 | Apr. 17 | Apr. 24 | May 1 | |
| Copenhagen a/ | 42.36 | 38.41 | 38.01 | 37.69 | 38.51 | 37.58 |
| New York (92 score) a/ .. | 45.00 | 43.00 | 44.00 | 46.00 | 42.00 | 38.00 |
| London: | | | | | | |
| Danish | 45.42 | 43.15 | 39.84 | 39.88 | 40.67 | 39.33 |
| New Zealand | 35.18 | 35.46 | 35.25 | 35.38 | 36.78 | 33.66 |
| " " Unsalted ... | 37.74 | 37.60 | 37.17 | 37.31 | 37.43 | 35.03 |
| Australian | 34.33 | 33.96 | 33.97 | 33.43 | 34.61 | 31.51 |
| " " " " " " .. | 35.82 | 35.68 | 35.25 | 34.30 | 35.26 | 28.96 |
| Argentine, Unsalted | 34.12 | 34.96 | 33.11 | 32.54 | 33.10 | 27.60 |

a/ Thursday price.

BUTTER: Weekly Wholesale Prices in London and New York During 1923, 1924 and 1925



CANADA: Land Prepared for Crops 1913 - 1925.

Estimates of Summer Fallowing and Fall Ploughing and of Areas under Wheat and All Field Crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1913-25.

| Province | Year | Summer fallow of previous year | New breaking of previous year | Fall ploughing of previous year | Area under wheat | Total area under field crops |
|-------------------|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Acres</u> |
| MANITOBA | 1918 | 1,381,000 | 105,897 | 1,900,000 | 2,933,702 | 6,325,150 |
| | 1919 | 1,475,000 | 182,400 | 1,834,000 | 2,880,301 | 6,344,318 |
| | 1920 | 1,350,000 | 196,200 | 1,833,000 | 2,705,622 | 6,020,310 |
| | 1921 | 1,410,000 | 188,200 | 2,730,000 | 3,501,217 | 7,421,786 |
| | 1922 | 1,612,000 | 157,650 | 3,133,000 | 3,215,556 | 6,747,240 |
| | 1923 | 1,597,000 | 129,335 | 2,996,000 | 2,915,915 | 6,719,522 |
| | 1924 | 1,518,000 | 97,400 | 2,815,000 | 2,459,408 | 6,818,045 |
| | 1925 | 1,446,000 | 71,000 | 1,126,000 | --- | --- |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 1918 | 3,753,941 | 431,693 | 1,943,980 | 9,249,260 | 16,332,972 |
| | 1919 | 4,060,801 | 614,980 | 1,164,444 | 10,587,363 | 17,430,554 |
| | 1920 | 4,395,746 | 849,759 | 498,724 | 10,061,069 | 17,347,901 |
| | 1921 | 3,751,751 | 549,837 | 420,424 | 13,556,708 | 21,774,483 |
| | 1922 | 5,908,410 | 616,033 | 635,872 | 12,332,297 | 19,833,167 |
| | 1923 | 5,403,318 | 432,850 | 637,665 | 12,791,000 | 19,772,830 |
| | 1924 | 5,345,681 | 425,381 | 528,560 | 13,033,000 | 20,507,411 |
| | 1925 | 5,309,300 | 407,489 | 2,838,454 | --- | --- |
| ALBERTA | 1918 | 1,153,106 | --- | --- | 3,892,489 | 7,739,391 |
| | 1919 | 1,637,753 | --- | --- | 4,282,503 | 8,170,971 |
| | 1920 | 1,717,747 | 583,063 | --- | 4,074,483 | 8,389,521 |
| | 1921 | 1,833,700 | 485,853 | --- | 5,123,404 | 9,417,870 |
| | 1922 | 2,276,442 | 517,455 | --- | 5,765,595 | 10,005,623 |
| | 1923 | 2,460,492 | 494,495 | --- | 5,172,643 | 10,530,824 |
| | 1924 | 2,760,468 | 486,247 | --- | 5,573,813 | 11,049,683 |
| | 1925 | 2,313,031 | 393,744 | --- | --- | --- |
| PRAIRIE PROVINCES | 1918 | 6,293,047 | --- | --- | 16,125,451 | 30,397,413 |
| | 1919 | 7,203,554 | --- | --- | 17,750,167 | 31,945,843 |
| | 1920 | 7,463,493 | 1,629,022 | --- | 16,841,174 | 31,757,732 |
| | 1921 | 6,995,451 | 1,223,889 | --- | 22,181,329 | 38,614,139 |
| | 1922 | 9,796,852 | 1,291,138 | --- | 21,223,448 | 36,586,030 |
| | 1923 | 9,460,810 | 1,056,680 | --- | 20,879,553 | 37,023,176 |
| | 1924 | 9,624,149 | 1,009,628 | --- | 21,066,221 | 38,375,139 |
| | 1925 | 9,068,331 | 877,173 | --- | --- | --- |

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 2, 1923-24 and 1924-25

PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 2, 1924-25

| Commodity | July 1 | July 1 | Week ending | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | May 3 | May 2 | April 11 | April 18 | April 25 | May 2 |
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 a/ | 1925 | 1925 | 1925 | 1925 |
| GRAINS: | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | <u>Bushels</u> | <u>Bushels</u> | <u>Bushels</u> | <u>Bushels</u> | <u>Bushels</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
| Wheat | 71,798: | 179,310:b/ | 1,359:b/ | 2,796:b/ | 1,909:b/ | 1,813 |
| Wheat flour | c/ 63,284:c/ | 51,552: | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rye | 12,749: | 42,418: | 1,444: | 2,269: | 2,107: | 4,083 |
| Corn | 18,983: | 6,864: | 113: | 240: | 426: | 77 |
| Oats | 1,076: | 6,150: | 119: | 214: | 198: | 442 |
| Barley | 10,414: | 13,605: | 309: | 300: | 203: | 213 |
| PORK: | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> |
| Hams & shoulders, | | | | | | |
| inc. Wilt. sides | | 234,456: | 1,214: | 2,004: | 849: | 2,306 |
| Bacon, inc. Cumber- | | | | | | |
| land sides | | 218,634: | 4,658: | 3,900: | 4,807: | 4,341 |
| Lard | | 652,127: | 10,442: | 7,171: | 7,233: | 9,643 |
| Pickled pork | | 22,029: | 254: | 197: | 166: | 251 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to March 31, including exports from all ports.

b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific Ports.

c/ July 1-March 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports. In terms of bushels of wheat.

APPLES: Weekly Exports from the United States and Canada.

| Destination | Week Ending | | Season 1923-24 | | Season 1924-25 | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | April 25, | | to | | to | |
| | 1925 | | April 25, 1924 | | April 25, 1925 | |
| | <u>Barrels</u> | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Barrels</u> | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Barrels</u> | <u>Boxes</u> |
| Liverpool | 288 | 1,509: | 1,147,694: | 1,372,288: | 950,341: | 1,057,327 |
| London | --- | --- | 659,049: | 1,106,656: | 535,693: | 1,234,195 |
| Glasgow | 1,199 | 5,622: | 416,133: | 664,602: | 334,563: | 789,582 |
| Manchester | --- | --- | 377,795: | 191,234: | 267,067: | 147,624 |
| Southampton | 344 | 4,968: | 139,157: | 467,381: | 104,399: | 344,104 |
| Other British ports | --- | --- | 270,452: | 299,764: | 224,490: | 129,039 |
| Total Great Britain | 1,831 | 12,099: | 3,010,280: | 4,101,955: | 2,416,553: | 3,701,871 |
| Scandinavia | --- | 1,512: | 125,204: | 499,106: | 94,578: | 290,739 |
| Other ports | --- | --- | 31,010: | 763,123: | 98,072: | 646,913 |
| Grand Total | 1,831 | 13,611: | 3,186,494: | 5,364,184: | 2,609,203: | 4,639,523 |

Compiled from the Weekly Reports of the International Apple Shippers' Association.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York

(By Weekly Cable)

| Market | April 24, 1925 | May 1, 1925 | May 8, 1925 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. |
| Copenhagen, official quotation a/... | 37.69 | 38.51 | 37.58 |
| New York, 92 score a/... | 46.00 | 42.00 | 42.00 |
| London: | | | |
| Danish | 39.88 | 40.67 | 39.63 |
| Irish | ----- | ----- | 36.82 |
| Irish, unsalted | ----- | ----- | 38.55 |
| New Zealand | 35.38 | 36.78 | 37.25 |
| New Zealand, unsalted | 37.31 | 37.43 | 37.90 |
| Australian | 33.48 | 34.61 | 34.87 |
| Australian, unsalted | 34.30 | 35.26 | 35.52 |
| Argentine, unsalted | 30.87 - 34.30 | 31.58 - 34.61 | 32.49 - 34.65 |
| Dutch, unsalted | 38.17 | 38.51 | 38.77 |
| Siberian | 30.87 - 32.16 | 30.72 - 32.45 | 31.19 - 32.92 |

Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

c/ Thursday price.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS

(By Weekly Cable)

| Market and Item | Unit | Week Ending | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | April 22 | April 29 | May 6 <u>d/</u> |
| <u>GERMANY:</u> | | | | |
| Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ... | Number | 54,526 | 58,403 | |
| Prices of hogs, Berlin | \$ per 100 lbs. | 13.18 | 13.97 | |
| Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg .. | " | 18.01 | 17.38 | |
| Prices of margarine, Berlin | " | 13.29 | 13.29 | |
| <u>UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:</u> | | | | |
| Hogs, certain markets, England.. | Number | 13,594 | 13,534 | |
| Hogs, purchases, Ireland | " | 15,517 | 13,623 | |
| Prices at Liverpool: | | | | |
| American Wiltshires | \$ per 100 lbs. | 20.95 | 20.45 | |
| Canadian " | " | 22.45 | 20.38 | |
| Danish " | " | 25.44 | 24.33 | |
| Imports, Great Britain: <u>a/b/</u> | | | | |
| Mutton, frozen | Carcasses | 190,353 | 106,280 | |
| Lamb, " | " | 250,052 | 150,198 | |
| Beef, " | Quarters | 66,764 | 53,446 | |
| Beef, chilled | " | 79,161 | 117,145 | |
| <u>DENMARK:</u> | | | | |
| Exports of bacon <u>a/c/</u> | 1,000 lbs. | 6,200 | 8,400 | |

Received through the Department of Commerce.

Week ending Saturday following date indicated.

Week ending Friday following date indicated.

Cable not received in time for publications.

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GERMANY: Slaughterings in 36 Most Important Slaughter Points

| Livestock | First 3 months 1924 | First 3 months 1925 |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Number</u> |
| Cattle | 156,278 | 196,161 |
| Calves | 230,120 | 294,812 |
| Sheep | 130,614 | 240,367 |
| Swine | 557,985 | 763,653 |

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger April 11, 1925.